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THE
REIGN OF TERROR
IN
KANZAS.



"They covered my body with tar, and, for want of feathers, used cotton wool."—Page 20.

By which Men have been Murdered and Scalped ; Ministers of the Gospel Tarred and Feathered ; Women dragged from their Homes and Violated ; Printing Offices and Private Houses Burned ; Citizens Robbed, &c., by Border Ruffians.

BOSTON :
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES W. BRIGGS.
1856.

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THE
REIGN OF TERROR
IN
K A N Z A S :

AS ENCOURAGED BY PRESIDENT PIERCE, AND CARRIED
OUT BY THE SOUTHERN SLAVE POWER:

BY WHICH

**Men have been Murdered and Scalped !
Women dragged from their Homes and Violated !
Printing Offices and Private Houses burned !
Ministers of the Gospel tarred and feathered !
Citizens robbed and driven from their Homes !**

AND OTHER ENORMITIES INFILCTED ON FREE SETTLERS

BY BORDER RUFFLIANS.

AS RELATED BY EYE WITNESSES OF THE EVENTS.



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CHARLES W. BRIGGS,

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The publisher of this book respectfully gives notice, that he intends to continue it by further issues, and requests from sufferers by outrages in Kansas, Narratives of their persecutions, for publication. Please address CHARLES W. BRIGGS, Boston.

Another pamphlet, of the same size, is now in press, containing Facts of a startling nature.

To those who may wish quantities of this work for gratuitous circulation, they will be furnished at a low rate.

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THE
REIGN OF TERROR
IN
K A N Z A S .

INTRODUCTION : — SHOWING THE ORIGIN OF THE
TROUBLES IN KANZAS.

For the majority of those into whose hands this book will fall, it is not necessary to detail the facts relating to the commencement of the troubles in Kanzas. Yet as there may be some coming upon the stage of action in political life, not conversant with their origin, we give a brief statement of the facts in the case.

It is well known that in the year 1820, after long action upon the matter in Congress, an agreement was made between the North and the South, known as the "Missouri Compromise," by which it was solemnly enacted that no territory north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ should hereafter be admitted into the Union as a Slave State.

Up to this time, the whole political power of the nation had been in the hands of the Slave interest; and the time seemed to them far distant when it should be otherwise. As years rolled by, however, the rapid increase of population in the then Western wilds began to alter the face of things, and one need not be very far-sighted to see that the Slave Power must wane as the representatives of the Free States in Congress increased. — The politicians of the South, not blind to these things, conceived the idea of stirring up strife among the Border Ruffians on the Texas boundary, and embroiling our Government in a quarrel with Mexico, which ended, as they designed it should, in the conquest of Texas, which was afterwards added to the Confederacy, as additional aid to the Slave Representation in Congress.

Having gained this point, further quarrels were kept up with Mexico, until, under the administration of President Polk, in 1845, war was declared with that country, with the real object of further conquest, to strengthen the domain of Slavery..... This proved a bad investment, as far as the Slave Power was concerned. It did gain us territory, it is

true, but not the kind wanted by the South ; for, in consequence of the discovery of the precious metals, California became speedily settled by emigrants from New England and the Western States, and came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Slavery, and the South had by that means lost all the power they had gained by the admission of Texas.

The South had played and *lost*!—and, becoming desperate, resolved that something *must* be done, to retrieve their falling fortunes. Slavery had been prohibited north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ by a Compromise, solemnly entered into, it is true ; but Southern "honor" and "chivalry" could get over that. The agreement must be broken—it must be *repealed*! and if not done soon, it could never be.....A great effort was made, in 1854, and by the use of Northern recreants in Congress, the deed was accomplished. At this time, Congress passed an act establishing two new Territories—Nebraska and Kanzas—in this region of country, where Slavery had been prohibited for more than thirty years ; and, instead of leaving said laws against Slavery in operation, or prohibiting or expressly allowing or establishing Slavery, Congress left the subject in said Territories to be decided by the votes of the actual settlers.

The people of the North had no great fears as to the result of such choice, as the majority of the settlers of such new territory would naturally come from the Free States and from Europe.....But Southern politicians had an idea in advance of the Northern men. They had formed secret societies among themselves, known as the " Sons of the South," the " Social Band," the " Blue Lodge," &c., the objects of which were to control the elections in these Territories, and especially that called Kanzas. These bands had been formed prior to the repeal of the " Missouri Compromise," and were becoming quite numerous when, in October, 1854, Governor A. H. Reeder and the other officers appointed by President Pierce, arrived in the Kanzas Territory. Settlers from all parts of the country were now moving in, in great numbers, making their claims and building their cabins. At this time, also, the secret societies before mentioned had become very strong.

Gov. Reeder having, in pursuance to law, divided the Territory into districts, and procured a census thereof, issued his proclamation for the election of a Legislative Assembly therein, to take place on the 30th day of March, 1855, and directed how the same should be conducted, and the returns made to him, agreeable to the law establishing said Territory.....On the day of the election the workings of the secret societies were seen. Large bodies of armed men from Missouri appeared at the polls in most of the districts, and by most violent and tumultuous carriage and demeanor overawed the defenceless inhabitants, and drove them from the polls in many cases ; and by their own votes elected a large majority of the members in both houses of the Assembly.

On the returns of said election being made to the Governor, protests and objections were made to him in relation to a part of said districts ; and as to them, he set aside such, and such only, as by the returns appeared to be bad. In relation to others, covering, in all, a majority of

the two houses, equally vicious, in fact, but apparently good by formal returns, the inhabitants thereof, borne down by said violence and intimidation, scattered and discouraged, and laboring under apprehensions of personal violence, refrained from presenting any protest to the Governor in relation thereto ; and he, then uninformed thereto, issued certificates to the members who appeared by said formal returns to have been elected..... In relation to those districts which the Governor so set aside, orders were by him issued for new elections. In one of these districts, the same proceedings were repeated by men from Missouri, and in others not, and certificates were issued to the persons elected.

This Legislative Assembly, so elected, assembled at Pawnee, July 2, 1855, that being the time and place for holding said meeting, as fixed by the Governor, by authority of law. On assembling, the said Houses proceeded to set aside and reject those members so elected on said second trial, except in the district where the men from Missouri had, at said election, chosen the same persons they had elected at the said first election, and to admit all of the said first-elected members.

A Legislative Assembly, so created by foreign invasion, was but usurpation ; and its decisions as to its own legality, like its laws, but the fruits of such usurpation, which no Governor could legitimate. They passed an act removing the temporary seat of government to Shawnee Mission, on the borders, or in near proximity to Missouri..... This act the Governor regarded as a violation of the organic law establishing the Territory, which fixed the temporary seat of Government, and prohibited the Legislative Assembly from doing any thing inconsistent with said act. He therefore vetoed the bill ; but said Assembly re-passed the same by a two-thirds majority, notwithstanding said veto, and removed to Shawnee Mission. They then proceeded to pass laws, and the Governor, in writing, declined further to recognize them as a legitimate Assembly, sitting at that place..... On the 15th day of August, Gov. Reeder was dismissed from office..... The bogus Assembly continued passing laws from the 16th day of July to the 31st of August, 1855.... Wilson Shannon being appointed Governor, assumes office Sept. 1st. The evening previous, in a speech at Westport, Mo., he declared himself in favor of the Bogus Laws, and of Slavery in the Territory..... A Free State Convention met at Big Springs on the 5th of Sept., and repudiated the laws of the Bogus Legislature, nominating Ex-Governor Reeder for Delegate to Congress, and appointing a day for holding an election, it being resolved not to vote at the election for Delegate ordered by the Bogus Legislature..... The Bogus election for Delegate took place Oct. 1st, and Whitfield returned by 2,800 votes, polled mostly by intruders from Missouri..... The Free State election took place Oct. 9, and Reeder returned, having received about 2,400 votes. Delegates were also chosen to a Free State Convention, to form a Constitution..... The Free State Constitutional Convention assembled at Topeka Oct. 23d, and adjourned. On the 11th of November, the Convention complete their labors, and submit a Constitution to the people, in which the 4th of February is appointed for organizing the

State movement. . . . Nov. 11th, a "Law and Order" Convention is held in Leavenworth, in which Shannon and the Territorial Judges take part, and the Free State movement is denounced. . . . The city of Lawrence is besieged Dec. 1st, and the Free State men stand on their defence. . . . On the 15th of Dec., the new Constitution was voted on by the people, with little interruption, except at Leavenworth, where the election is prevented, but takes place soon after at another place.

On the 24th of Jan., 1856, the President, (who had stated in his Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 22d, that nothing had occurred in Kanzas to warrant his interference,) sends a Special Message to Congress, endorsing the Bogus Legislature, and representing the formation of the Free State Government as an act of rebellion. . . . On the 4th of Feb., Whitfield is provisionally admitted to his seat in Congress as a Territorial Delegate. Reeder contests his seat. The State Government is this day organized in Kanzas. . . . On the 11th of Feb. Franklin Pierce issued a Proclamation, denouncing the State Government, and on the 16th, gives authority to Shannon to employ United States troops. . . . On the 17th of April, a Congressional Committee arrive at Lawrence, and their subsequent report confirms the truth of the statements made in the succeeding pages of this book. . . . On the 4th of July, the Free State Legislature meets at Topeka, and is forcibly dispersed. . . . Gov. Shannon is removed, and Gov. Geary appointed, who arrives at Leavenworth Sept. 9th.



The Early Purpose to Seize Kanzas for Slavery.

Enlarging the area of Negro Slavery by extending it into the free territories appears to have been a matter of calculation among slave-trading politicians for many years—hence their zeal and anxiety for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, after which was to follow the speedy admission of Kanzas as a Slave State. New evidence is constantly being found, to show that this has long been a darling project with the Southern political leaders, and that Missouri and South Carolina have been particularly prominent in the scheme ;—and now that the whole plan is shown up to the world as plain as day, it cannot be expected otherwise than that these men will use every means which the Arch-fiend himself could suggest to consummate their hellish designs.

Rev. George W. Hobbins, a veteran missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church among the Western Indians, now residing at Alton,

Ill., has written an instructive letter upon Kansas affairs. He was for several years a missionary among the Indians in Kansas, and is personally familiar with the facts he relates. He dates back the purpose of Atchison and the semi-barbarians whom he governs, to make Kanza a Slave State, at least fifteen years. It is the custom at Washington to consult in respect to the appointment of government agents those members of Congress who reside nearest their location. Hence Atchison has virtually had the appointment of the Indian agents for years, and has taken good care that none but the most rabid of his followers have received appointments.

The Indian agents have thus not only been pro-slavery, but have taken their slaves into the territory and held them there for years, in defiance of law. More than this, they have several times driven out, sometimes with violence, the Methodist missionaries located among the Indians, because they are opposed to slavery. Rev. Messrs. Gurlby, Still and Markham are among those expelled from the territory by the Indian agents. Mr. Robbins was seized by Col. Lea, Indian agent, and expelled from his mission and from the territory in 1851, because he belonged to the Northern branch of the Methodist Church. Mr. Robbins laid his case before the President, and was permitted to return to the territory, but afterwards suffered every indignity and persecution from the agents of the government, on account of his anti-slavery views. At that time, Major Moseley, agent for the Wyandotte Indians, said—“We intend to have this country for Slavery; peacefully if we can, but if not peacefully, we intend to have it *in any way!*” exhibiting a pistol as he closed the sentence.

While the U. S. Commissioners were treating with the Wyandotte Indians, they said to the Indians, “You are to keep still on the subject of Slavery, but you may be sure Kanza will be Slave territory!”

In 1846 a writer in one of the South Carolina papers gave utterance to the following sentiments:—

“Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but insures the acquisition of territory which shall widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in the future. And the final result will be to re-adjust the whole balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us (the South) *the control over the operations of the government in all time to come.* If the South be but true to itself, the day of its depression and suffering is gone, and gone forever.”

How true the South has been to itself, the history of the last ten or fifteen years bears ample testimony. And what the *kind* of power is, by which she would “*control the operations of the government in all time to come,*” may be learned from that which has been exercised to crush out freedom in Kanza—to beat and maim Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber—to expel a Baptist clergyman from South Carolina for daring to think that Slavery is an evil—and to mob Mr. Smith at Wheeling because he was a friend of free speech and free voting!



"Houses and stores are burned with impunity."—Page 11.

Crime in Kanzas.

The following letter from an honored and responsible source, says the Boston Transcript, will be perused with interest by a wide circle of readers, as its statements will be known to be reliable in regard to the condition of affairs in Kanzas at the time of its date.—The writer is Rev. Mr. Nute, an Unitarian clergyman who went from New England.

LAWRENCE, KANZAS, July 24, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND—I find affairs in this part of our territory at a very bad pass; far worse than my worst fears. Indeed, I am amazed and horrified at the depths of iniquity to which ruffianism has descended. Up to within two miles of Lawrence the Reign of Terror is complete. Men are waylaid by guerilla bands every night, and sometimes in broad daylight; shot at, beaten, plundered and left for dead; houses and stores are burned, and horses are stolen with the most utter impunity.

This is not the report of rumors, but the testimony of what my own eyes have seen—wounded men and smoking ruins. I find my own house was plundered of almost everything of any value except books, and what was not taken was damaged or destroyed—horse, saddle and

bridle, blankets and clothing. Three horses were driven off laden with the spoils, beside my own. Several of my neighbors lost spans of valuable horses, with carriages, harnesses, &c.

We had a narrow escape from being robbed, if not killed, as we came in. We reached the Wakarcuss at a point about eight miles from Lawrence, about an hour after sunset, and hesitated about keeping on home or stopping at a log-cabin hotel to spend the night;—decided on the last, and made an early start next morning. When within two miles of home, we came up to a party of Lawrence men hunting for deadly weapons in the grass by the roadside.

It seems that a young man on his way to Lawrence the evening before, had been attacked by one of the robber bands there laying in wait, shot at several times, and finally beaten over the head with a revolver until he became senseless, then robbed and left for dead. He had managed to crawl to the next cabin, and though badly bruised, to get to Lawrence that morning and give the alarm. After discharging his revolver he threw it into the grass, that it might not fall into the hands of the robbers. In the search for it three bowie knives were found.

Night before last the house of a Free State settler was burned some three miles from us, and threats were made that two more would be burned last night, and one man shot.

In the midst of all this, we have no protection from the United States troops. All they do for us is to take away our weapons, guard our prisoners while the civil officers bring in upon us, or encourage by patronage of public service when they have got here, these very highway robbers. There are no United States troops at Lawrence or in the vicinity. Teams have been plundered of provisions, and passengers by the mail coach have had their pockets searched, within one week, between this and Kanzas city.

We have just learned that several companies of dragoons have been despatched to stop the Free State men who are on their way toward us through Iowa.

I am confident that the full enormity of these Kanzas outrages is but faintly apprehended at the East, for all that has been said,—and that a yet darker chapter is to be written in this shameful and horrible history, before the end comes.

E. N.

A SOUTH CAROLINA IDEA.

According to a report in the Carolina Times, of a reception given to Brooks the Assassin, at Columbia, S. C., in August, 1856, he made a speech, in which, after iterating and reiterating that his cowardly and brutal attack on Mr. Sumner was dictated by a high sense of duty, he remarked that he “rather wished the army appropriation bill had not passed, for then the army would have been withdrawn from Kansas, and leave the people of the South free to go there and cut the throats of Lane and his abolition companions.”

A Printer Tarred and Feathered.

Mr. J. F. Cummings, a printer, writes from Topeka, Kanzas, to the Chicago Tribune, that on his way to that territory in May, 1856, he was forcibly dragged from the steamboat at Lexington by a mob, led into the woods, questioned as to his principles, and on avowing that he was in favor of making Kanzas a Free State, he was stripped and tarred and feathered. He was also severely beaten and left by the roadside. He walked in the following night fifteen miles to a wood yard, where he took the first boat for St. Louis, and made a successful attempt, a few days after, to get to Kanzas, where he arrived safe and still remains.

Free Settlers from Illinois Sent Back by Border Ruf-fians.

In June, 1856, three respectable young men started from Bond Co., Illinois, for Kanzas, in a wagon, with the intention of becoming settlers. They had proceeded on their way until they got within twelve miles of Independence, Mo., where they stopped by a spring to eat their dinner and feed their mules. While thus engaged a company of fifteen or twenty Missourians, well armed, came up, and learning that they were from Illinois, declared that they were abolitionists, and swore that if they did not turn and go home, they would kill every one of them on the spot. The Missourians actually assaulted the Illinoisans, and would not permit them to finish their repast, but compelled them to start immediately for the place whence they came.

"Our Beloved Institution."

The *Squatter Sovereign* is the recognized organ of the Border Ruffian party in Kanzas. It receives the patronage of Franklin Pierce, and carries the names of the "Democratic" candidates for office at the head of its columns. That paper thus exposes the fixed purpose of those who have made Kansas a field of strife and bloodshed :—

" We are determined to repel this Northern invasion, and make Kanzas a *Slave State*; though our rivers should be colored with the *blood of the victims*, and the carcasses of *dead abolitionists* should be so numerous in the Territory, as to breed disease and sickness, we will not be deterred in our purpose. Let those who desire *GRAVES* in Kanzas, engage in this unholy and unjust war against the *extension* of our BELOVED INSTITUTION, that is now being waged against the South by the fanatics of the North."

How they Vote in Kanzas.

The voting system in Kanzas, as controlled by the Missouri Border Ruffians, is an entirely new one. The New York Times gives the following particulars, obtained from one who took an active part in the election at Lawrence :—

The day before the election, some *nine hundred* men came into town from Missouri, with teams, wagons, tents, &c., and encamped. The polls were to be open in the morning, and three judges were to preside and decide on the eligibility of voters. One of these was Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, another was Hugh Cameron, from Washington, and the post of the third was vacant.

The first thing to be done was to fill the vacancy. Nobody could be found on whom the two agreed; but one Cummings, recommended by the pro-slavery men, was finally accepted—Cameron securing Abbott's consent by the most solemn assurances that *he* would stand by him in refusing to allow the Missouri men to vote.

When the polls were opened, the first man who presented himself was a Missourian. Judge Abbott asked him if he lived in the Territory;—he said he did. He asked him if he intended to make that his permanent home;—he replied that he didn't know whether he should or not. He asked him if he was going back to Missouri;—he said he should—the next day.

Judge Abbott refused to allow him to vote; and Cameron said he "thought he couldn't vote, but he would like to ask him a question: Can you swear," said he, "that you are a *bona fide* resident?"—"Yes, sir," was the answer, "I can." "Then," said Judge Cameron, "I think he must vote;" and Judge Cummings agreed with him. So he voted.

The next man that came up was one Young, who said he was captain of the company, and if *he* could vote, he guessed they all could. So he went through the same farce,—declaring, in reply to some of Judge Abbott's questions, that if anybody doubted his word he would kill him,—and swearing that he was "*a bona fide* resident of the Territory."

Judges Cameron and Cummings allowed him to vote—and Judge Abbott resigned his seat. A pro-slavery man was put in his place, and then the whole entire Missouri regiment voted, one after the other.

The next day they struck their tents,—got up their teams, and went back to Missouri. The same thing was done all along the border. And the men elected by that process went on making what are called LAWS for the government of the people of Kansas Territory!



"I went out for the scalp of a d—d abolitionist, and I have got one."—Page 16.

Letter from Rev. Mr. Nute.

WILLIAM HOPPS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, MURDERED AND SCALPED BY A BORDER RUFFIAN!

The Boston Transcript publishes a letter from a correspondent in Lawrence, Kansas, (Rev. Mr. Nute,) dated August 20, 1856, which gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. William Hopps, by one of the Border Ruffians, as follows :

" Words are wanting to convey to you an idea of the grief and horror that chills my blood. The fiendish doings of our enemies have come so near to me as to render me incapable of writing a cool narrative of the last few weeks.

" My brother-in-law, Mr. William Hopps, lately from Illinois, and formerly of Somerville, Mass., was murdered yesterday near Leavenworth city. He left our house in the morning, to return to Leavenworth, having made us a visit, leaving his wife with us, sick. But an hour ago, the sad tidings reached us. He was shot as he was riding in, and then scalped. On the approach of a team from this direction, the murderer fled, went into Leavenworth, and exhibited with savage exultation the

scalp, exclaiming, ‘I went out for the scalp of a d—d abolitionist, and I have got one.’

“ This new victim was a quiet, kind-hearted young man. He had chosen his home in Leavenworth, because of his reluctance to take part in the contest. He was averse to bearing arms, and was utterly defenceless at the time. This is the third man who has gone out from under our roof during the last week, straight to his death, by the hands of these brutal bounds of slavery !

“ I have no heart nor time for comments. I am about to start with a small volunteer company, to attempt the recovery of the body of my friend and his property. I have no scruples against borrowing a Sharpe’s rifle, and I pray God to give me calmness and skill to use it effectively, if we are attacked, notwithstanding the sneers of those who desire that we should be left without any protection against these butcheries.

“ Last night we sent a messenger to the camp of the United States dragoons near Lecompton, with a request for a detachment to escort a train of our teams over this road to Leavenworth, to bring down provisions and other goods, and *we were refused*, and told that all the United States forces were ordered to repair immediately to that head-quarters of all pro-slavery ruffianism, Lecompton.”

REV. MR. NUTE AND OTHERS ARRESTED!—MURDER OF A GERMAN!

As stated in the above letter of Rev. Mr. Nute, he started with a small company, for the purpose of recovering the body of Mr. Hopps, together with his property,—and while on this brotherly errand, he was arrested, on the 27th of August, by a party of men headed by a Mr. Emery, holding an office under the U. S. Government. In company with Mr. Nute were some fifteen or twenty persons, among whom was Mrs. Hopps. We copy the following particulars from the Indianapolis Journal :—

“ Mr. Houghton and the company with him, some fifteen persons, were captured by a band of ruffians, under the command of Mr. Emery, a *United States Mail Agent*, or some other officer, the day after leaving Lawrence, (28th Aug.) and were taken to Leavenworth. In the company were Rev. Mr. Nute, and the wife of the murdered Hopps, who were going to Leavenworth to ascertain the facts in regard to the murder, and to take possession of the deceased’s goods in that place. When the company arrived at the place of the murder, the gallant ruffian captain refused to let the widow see the grave of her murdered husband ! but sent her, with the other ladies of the company, and the men in whose charge they were travelling, into Leavenworth. The rest of the company were held prisoners, and taken to the ruffian camp. Among them was Dr. Avery, of Richmond, Ill., a gentleman of sixty years of age, who had possession of the papers of the murdered Shombre, which he was bringing home. Mr. Houghton says that the Doctor happened to drop a little

diary or memorandum book, in which some expressions offensive to the Border Ruffians had been penned, and some of them picked it up. He was at once put under close guard, and stands a good chance to be hung, as some of the more outrageous of the band swore he should be!

"The ladies and the men with them were taken into Leavenworth, and forbidden to go out of the house. They were held in custody all day, and at night were taken down to the river and put on board the steamer. As Mr. Nute with Mrs. Hopps stepped on the gangway plank to go on board, a ruffian with a rifle loaded and cocked, ordered them to stay.—Mr. Nute wanted to know why, but no answer was vouchsafed, and he and the lady, under strict guard, were taken back prisoners into the town. As Mr. Nute was quite prominent as a Free Kanza man throughout the East not long ago, it is not at all improbable that he will have to suffer either death or such a terrible lynching as was inflicted on Mr. Sellers.

"While in Leavenworth, a German who had been captured with the Free State party, attempted to escape, but was seized and shot. He died almost immediately. This occurred while Mr. Houghton was at Fort Leavenworth, and he knows the fact. Mr. Emery, the United States officer, said it was right, and he would have killed the Dutchman himself, if he had been in the guard's place!"

[A Mr. Shannon, (cousin of Gov. Shannon,) has arrived in New York, and gives in the N. Y. Times an account of matters at Leavenworth. He endorses the above statements, and says the name of the German is Bemerly. He saw a body of 75 or 100 pro-slavery men, or Border Ruffians, a most ferocious looking set of villains—mostly intoxicated. They pursued inoffensive citizens through the streets, without any apparent cause, offering them any and every outrage that their brutality suggested. Mr. S. was pursued by the infuriated ruffians, and had to stand some five or six musket shots.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ARREST OF MR. NUTE.

The Chicago Tribune of Sept. 5th has the following explanation of the capture of Rev. Mr. Nute:—

"On Wednesday last, (Aug. 27,) an escort of one hundred mounted men left Lawrence for Leavenworth, to ensure the safety of Mrs. Hopps. In the party was Rev. Mr. Nute, who accompanied her for the purpose of looking after the effects of her murdered husband, and securing her passage down the river. The escort remained with them until they arrived at a point about six miles from Leavenworth, when, supposing the road from thence was clear, the mounted men returned. Just before parting with Mr. Nute, the escort captured three men of the Ruffians, who were observed hanging upon their rear. One of these had on a white hat, and over the band, in front, these words,

'Death to all Free State men!'

were written in black ink. They were examined as to their intentions, disarmed and released. Mr. Nute and Mrs. Hopps were soon after beset by one of the marauding gangs, which are scouring the country in all directions, and were carried into Leavenworth and held as prisoners."

The Chicago Tribune adds :

"Mr. Hopps' murderer, a well known ruffian, named *Fuget*, was still in the neighborhood, and though he had publicly exhibited his victim's *scalp*, which he carried around in his pocket, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, (the Missouri Republican,) no attempt had been made to have him arrested and punished. Such is Pro-Slavery justice in Kansas! — To this day, no man has ever been punished, by law, for offences committed against individuals of the Free State party! — *not one!*"

Mrs. Hopps was afterwards released by the Border Ruffians, and arrived in New York on Sunday, Sept. 7th. They at first refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against them, but she finally succeeded in getting on board a boat bound down the Missouri, the captain of which, out of compassion, protected her, and gave her a free passage to St. Louis. On the boat she related her story, and was tauntingly told by the heartless and ruffianly passengers that she was uttering another "*abolition lie!*"

Mr. Jennison, of Groton, Mass., Murdered and Scalped by Border Ruffians !

A letter from Lawrence, Kanza, dated August 20, 1856, relates the particulars of the murder of another Massachusetts man, as follows :—

"Mr. Jennison, who came here from Groton, Mass., in company with a person who has resided in Missouri, started from Lawrence for Kansas City for a load of freight for Topeka and Lecompton. They had got their freight and had returned as far as Westport, when Jennison was stopped, taken prisoner, and his team taken from him. Jennison's companion kept on, and went into the store of Colonel Boone, Postmaster of Westport, and father-in-law to that 'high-toned gentleman,' sheriff Jones, and there saw Coleman, the murderer of Dow. Coleman had a company of men stationed out on the Kansas road, about six miles from Westport, who made it their business to stop and search every traveller who was without a pass. Coleman gave him a pass. He then went on—when he came to the place where this company were stationed, six of them came out to stop him—he showed them his pass, when they cried, 'All right, go ahead!' He kept on his way to Blue Jackets, where he stopped for the night. This morning a person directly from Westport saw him at Blue Jackets, and informed him that Jennison, who was taken prisoner, was *killed and scalped!*



"They covered my body with tar, and, for want of feathers, applied cotton wool."—Page 20.

Narrative of Rev. Pardee Butler.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL TARRED AND FEATHERED BY BORDER RUFFIANS!

Rev. Pardee Butler, a Disciple preacher, has been twice driven from Kanzas by the Border Ruffians. In a St. Louis paper appears a statement of facts in the case, over his own signature, the principal part of which we extract. He says:—

"One year ago (early in 1855) I came to Kansas and bought a claim on Stranger Creek, Atchison county. On the 16th of August, the Border Ruffians of the town of Atchison sent me down the Missouri river on a raft. We parted under a mutual pledge—I, that if my life was spared, I would come back to Atchison ; and they, that if I did come back, they would hang me. Faithful to my promise, in November following, I returned to Kanzas with my family, visited Atchison in open day, and returned without molestation.

April 30, I returned to Kanzas, and crossed the Missouri at Atchison. I spoke to no one in town, save two merchants of the place, with

whom I have had business transactions since my first arrival in the Territory. Having remained only a few minutes, I went to my buggy to resume my journey, when I was assaulted by Kelly, co-editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and others—dragged into a grocery, and there surrounded by a company of South Carolinians, who are reported to have been sent out by a Southern Emigrant Aid Society.

"They very expressively describe themselves as having '*come out to see Kansas through!*' They yelled 'Kill him!' 'Kill him!' 'Hang the d—d abolitionist!' One of their number hustled up to me and demanded, 'Have you a revolver?' I replied, 'No.' He handed me a weapon, saying, 'There, take that, and stand off ten steps, and d—you, I will blow you through in an instant.' I replied, 'I have no use for your weapon.' I afterwards heard them congratulating themselves in reference to this, that they had been honorable with me! The fellow was furious, but his companions dissuaded him from shooting me, saying they were going to hang me. * * * *

"They dragged me into another grocery, and appointed a moderator. Kelly told his story. I rose to my feet, and calmly, and in respectful language, began to tell mine. I was repeatedly jerked to my seat, and so roughly handled that I was compelled to desist.

"I was given into the hands of my South Carolina overseers to be tarred and feathered. They muttered and grumbled at this issue of the matter. 'Be d—d,' said they, 'if we had known it would have come out in this way, we would have let — — — shoot Butler at the first. He would have done it quicker than a flash.'

"One little sharp-visaged South Carolinian, as smart as pricket, and who seemed to be the leader of the gang, was particularly displeased.—'D—n me,' said he, 'if I am come all the way from South Carolina, and spent so much money, to do things up in such a milk and water style as this!'

"They stripped me naked to the waist, covered my body with tar, and then for the want of feathers, applied cotton wool. Having appointed a committee of seven to *certainly* hang me next time I came to Atchison, they tossed my clothes into the buggy, put me therein, accompanied me to the suburbs of the town, and sent me naked out upon the prairie. I adjusted my attire about me as best I could, and hastened to rejoin my wife and little ones on the banks of the Stranger Creek. It was rather a sorrowful parting, still we were very thankful that under good Providence it had fared no worse with us all.

"The first mob that sent me down the river (always excepting Robert S. Kelly) were courteous gentlemen, compared with the last one.—When I was towed out into the middle of the stream, I do not remember to have heard a word spoken by the men on shore. Their demeanor indicated that they felt themselves performing a painful duty, though, perhaps, a necessary one. This last mob, when they left me on the borders of the town, screeched and yelled like a party of New Zealand cannibals.

"The first mob did not attempt to abridge my rights of speech in reply

to all the hard and bitter things they said against me. They heard me patiently to the end. For this I felt to thank them—from my very heart I did thank them. But these men that have come to introduce into Kansas that order of things that now obtains in South Carolina, savagely gagged me into silence by rapping my face, choking me, pulling my hair, jerking me violently to my seat, and calling out, ‘D—n you, hold your tongue.’ All this was done while my arms were pinioned behind my back.”

Gems from the “Border Ruffian” Newspaper.

The following are extracts from the “Squatter Sovereign,” the organ of the Border Ruffian party, published at Atchison, Kansas. They speak for themselves.

MORE ABOLITIONISTS TURNED BACK.

The steamer Sultan, having on board contraband articles, was recently stopped at Leavenworth City, and lightened of forty-four rifles, and a large quantity of pistols and bowie knives, taken from a crowd of cowardly Yankees, shipped out here by Massachusetts.

The boat was permitted to go up as far as Weston, where a guard was placed over the prisoners, and none of them permitted to land. They were shipped back from Weston on the same boat, without even being insured by the shippers. We do not approve fully of sending these criminals back to the East to be re-shipped to Kanzas—if not through Missouri, through Iowa and Nebraska. We think they should meet a traitor’s death, and the world could not censure us if we, in self-protection, have to resort to such ultra measures. We are of the opinion, if the citizens of Leavenworth City or Weston would hang one or two boat loads of Abolitionists, it would do more towards establishing peace in Kanzas than all the speeches that have been delivered in Congress during the present session. Let the experiment be tried!

THE PALMETTO RIFLES—28TH OF JUNE.

The memorable 28th of June having been decided upon as the anniversary of the Palmetto Rifles of Atchison, the day was duly celebrated by a parade and banquet.

At the head of the table hung the “blood-red flag,” with the lone star, and the motto of “Southern Rights” on the one side, and “South Carolina” on the other. The same flag that first floated on the rifle pits of the abolitionists at Lawrence, and on the hotel of the same place—in triumph, now hung over the heads of the noble soldiers who bore it so bravely through that exciting war.

The following are among the toasts drank :

Kansas : Our chosen home—stand by her. Yes ! sons of the South, make her a Slave State, or die in the attempt ! [This toast was received with loud and continued applause.]

Disunion: By secession or otherwise—a beacon of hope to an oppressed people, and the surest remedy for Southern wrongs. [Cheers.]

The City of Atchison: May she, before the close of the year '57, be the capital of a Southern Republic. [Cheers.]

Kansas: We will make her a Slave State, or form a chain of locked arms and hearts together, and die in the attempt!

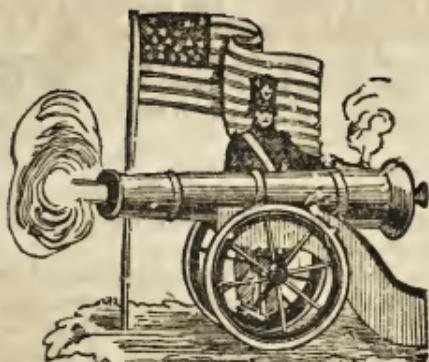
The Distribution of the Public Lands: One hundred and sixty acres to every Pro-Slavery settler, and to every Abolitionist 6 feet by 2!



"These are the kind of settlers we need here now."—Page 22.

SLAVES IN KANSAS.

During the past six months the slave population in this portion of the Territory has greatly increased. Many settlers from South Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States, have wisely brought their slaves with them, as being the most effectual way of settling the question of Slavery in the Territory. These are the kind of settlers we need here now.—*Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, Kansas.*



"The Herald of Freedom is issued again!"—Page 25

Kanzas Fights of Aug. 12th, 15th and 16th, 1856.

NARRATIVE OF MR. R. B. FOSTER, OF LOWELL, WHO PARTICIPATED THEREIN.

From a private letter dated Aug. 19, 1856, to the Rev. Daniel Foster of Lowell, Mass., written by his brother, who was engaged in the contests between the Free State men and Border Ruffians near Lecompton, Kansas, we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts:—

"I was a participant in three glorious affairs which took place in this Territory last week, to wit: at Franklin on the 12th, at Washington Creek on the 15th, and at Titus' Camp, near Lecompton, on the 16th. First, let me say, that war is a terrible thing. I have before heard of it. I have now seen it. I have heard the balls whistling about my ears. I have stood where men were shot down as you would shoot wild beasts. I have heard the groans of the wounded and dying. I have seen the bloody corpses of the dead, and truly war is a terribly cruel thing. Still war is preferable to Slavery. But to the facts: Since the cessation of hostilities in June, Buford's gang, who came 'to see Kanzas through,' have been busy fortifying themselves at different points in block houses, in squads of from 25 to 50 in a place. These gentry are above working for a living—they depend upon the contributions of southern aid societies. They have eked out their means of subsistence by depredations upon Free State men. Their most common mode is stealing horses, which they run off to the border counties of Missouri and sell. Any kind of plunder, however, when the odds are ten to one in their favor, is in their line. The most outrageous and reckless of these bands was collected in a camp and log fort near Lecompton, under one *Colonel Titus*, of the territorial militia, who is, with good reason, suspected of having been formerly a *pirate* on the coast of Florida.

"The Free State men had for some time brooded over a plan for breaking up these dens of thieves. Last Tuesday, August 12th, Major Hoyt, one of the most highly esteemed and honorable citizens of Lawrence, went into one of the camps on Washington creek, which was under the command of Capt. Sanders. He went without any arms, *as a Free Mason*, upon the invitation of Sanders, *a brother Mason*. He was received with apparent kindness, and on leaving was accompanied by two men, who shot him in a piece of the woods. They lodged two balls in his body, and then shot him, after he had fallen, through the head. They put some corrosive substance upon his face to disfigure him, and returned with his horse and effects.

"This act set the train on fire. The Lawrence men determined to disperse these scoundrels, and recover some of their stolen property. That evening we started from Lawrence, numbering 25 horsemen and 56 foot-men. On arriving at Franklin, the first point of attack, we found the enemy had been apprised of our expedition, and was prepared to give us a warm reception. Their log hut was flanked on the one side by another log building, in which was kept the post office, and on the other by a hotel. We could make no impression upon them with our rifles, and they refused to surrender.

"We were determined, however, to recover the cannon they had previously stolen from us, which we wanted for routing these nests of land pirates. We accordingly surrounded the fort and commenced a brisk firing with Sharpe's rifles, which they vigorously returned. This continued about three hours. One of our men was killed and several others wounded. We then loaded a wagon with hay, backed it against the post office, and set it on fire. When the flames burst forth, the poltroons cried lustily for quarter. We then extinguished the fire, the enemy in the meantime making good their escape. They left in our hands the cannon and upwards of 50 muskets. We took our own arms again, and after emptying upon the ground several barrels of whiskey, went on our way. The citizens of Franklin took no part in this attack.

"The night had passed in this attack upon Franklin. We had now to prepare balls for the cannon, and we were not ready to proceed to Sanders' till Friday. We marched upon his fort to the number of nearly 400. When about three miles distant they could see us on a hill, and they at once fled. We found their flag in the bushes, with the motto, '*Enforce the Laws!*' Some arms, ammunition and tents fell into our hands here. We reduced the fort to ashes. That night Col. Titus was out with his desperadoes, engaged in his favorite pursuit of stealing horses, and intending, it is supposed, to attack Judge Wakefield's house, which, however, he found too strongly guarded. They stole three or four horses, and went back to their fort, little dreaming how hard Retribution was treading on their heels. In the morning his fort was surrounded, and the firing commenced. One of our best men, Capt. Shambra, was mortally wounded before our cannon arrived. That was soon brought up and planted forty rods from the fort. It was loaded with balls

run from the type metal of the Herald of Freedom press, which Col. Titus had destroyed last May.

"When the first shot was fired the Lawrence boys shouted, '*The Herald of Freedom is issued again!*' The cannon was fired six times. At the sixth fire they surrendered. One of their men was killed, and Col. Titus badly wounded. We took 19 prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Some of the tents were identified as belonging to a Chicago company. I had the good fortune to receive the sword of Col. Titus, a very nice article, which I mean to transmit to my children.

"The U. S. troops were within a mile of us, in camp, but they did not interfere. The fort was destroyed, and Titus and his gang marched to Lawrence. The following day, Sunday, Gov. Shannon and Major Sedgewick came to Lawrence and held a consultation with the Committee of Safety. It was agreed that the five Free State prisoners arrested by the troops should be released, and the property taken at the sack of Lawrence returned, and that then our prisoners should be set free.

"The men of Kanzas have struck a noble blow. In the moment of victory they have shown great moderation. They are no longer to be trodden in the dust. Money contributed to help them, will no longer benefit the Border Ruffians.

"Kanzas needs men and money: Kanzas never can be made a Slave State, if the friends of Freedom are true to their duty at this time. The men and women now here will suffer great privations, be stripped of every thing, and *many* of them slain unless immediate aid, in men and money, is furnished. They may be overborne, but they cannot be driven away. Could you have seen the spirit of the men, and of the women too, as the last few days have called it forth, you would agree with me that these pioneers for American freedom will stand firm to the last, be the odds against them what they may.

"I have seen the State prisoners. Most noble men are they. They are in prison because they are the best men in Kanzas.

"Yours fraternally for Freedom and Justice, R. B. F."

P. S. (Aug. 25th.) The following is a correct list of the wounded on the Free State side, at the battle of Franklin and Titus' Camp:—

G. W. Smith, Jr., formerly of Butler, Pa., wounded in head and leg.
Arthur Gunter, formerly of Boston, wounded very dangerously in the breast and chin; case very doubtful. A. W. White, formerly of Missouri, dangerously. George Henry, formerly of New York City, shot through the arm. John Brooks, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, dangerously. —— Wells, slightly. B. A. Clayton, formerly of New York, slightly in the ankle. George Leonard, formerly of Mass., slightly in the back. Charles Jordan, late of Maine, slightly. John Crocker, formerly of Mass., wounded slightly in the head.

These patients are in a temporary hospital, well cared for, under the care of a board of surgeons, with Dr. Prentiss at their head. There is but one very dangerous case in the hospital, and that is the case of Mr. Gunther.

Murder of Phillips and Others.

An account of the murder of two Massachusetts men is given in the St. Louis Democrat. They were brothers, named William and Jared Phillips, from Berkshire county. William was a lawyer, and was tarred and feathered in May, 1855, for protesting against the legality of the election held at that time. Jared was a farmer, and both were held in high estimation by the Free State men of Kansas. The Democrat says :—

" Last Monday was election day in Leavenworth for municipal officers. The Free State men anticipating a difficulty, had resolved not to vote at all. Phillips himself said he was not going to the election, and would not have anything to do with it. One Free State man who did attempt to vote, was fired at four times by the crowd around the polls.

" Towards noon, about fifty men under Emory, but very few of whom were Missourians—the company being made up of a mixed crowd of desperadoes, who had mostly come from South Carolina and Georgia—marched up to the house of a brother of Mr. Phillips, on Shawnee street, where he was boarding, and demanded his arms and himself as a prisoner. The doors of the house were bolted, and he replied to them out of a window, that he would not give up his arms, and if they attempted to force their way in, it would be at the peril of their lives.

" They then rushed up, and two of them were immediately shot dead by pistols in his hands. The house was soon broken open, and in a moment Phillips fell a corpse, pierced by half a dozen bullets. His brother, who was also defending the house, was wounded in the arm. The mob then removed the body and all the things out of the house, and were about setting fire to the premises, when they were stayed by a leader of the pro-slavery party named W. H. Russell.

" When night came on the mob set fire to three offices owned by Mr. Phillips, which were all consumed, together with a grocery store occupied by a man named George Wetherell, who, although a very peaceful and quiet man, had incurred the hatred of the pro-slavery party by acting as one of the judges of the Free State election.

" Our informant states that another murder was committed in Leavenworth on Friday last. A butcher, whose name he could not learn, who had a family of six children, and lived in Lecompton, was taken last week, while in company with six wagons going to Leavenworth. Although a prisoner, he had been allowed to walk about the city as much as he pleased.

" On Friday, while in the office of Phillips, Captain Emory approached and asked him to go along with him. The couple walked up the street, and on reaching the Leavenworth Hotel, Emory passed up the steps, and the man walked ahead. He had gone about fifty yards, when he was fired at by some one in the street. He knew not from whence the shot came, and began to run, and had got about a hundred yards further, when he was shot dead! Four shots had been fired at him.



"He had been shot—a huge hunting knife was sticking in his breast."—Page 27

Murder of Laban Parker!

The following letter, received by Mr. W. G. Sherman, of Dayton, Ohio, from Kanzas, speaks for itself, and adds another chapter to the murderous outrages committed on the freemen of Kanzas:—

BLUE SPRING, NEAR TECUMSEH, K. T., }
June 24, 1856. }

MR. W. G. SHERWIN: Dear Sir—We take this method of acquainting you with the sad fate of your friend.

Yesterday morning we (my friend Rooks and myself) were going to Tecumseh, but when about eleven miles from that place, we were appalled by the sight of the body of a murdered man tied firmly to a tree near the roadside. He was tied with his back to the tree, with his hands and feet partially around it. He had been shot just above the left eye with—as we suppose—a rifle ball. A huge hunting knife was sticking in his breast. It had been driven clear through him, and the point was two or three inches in the tree. He was evidently murdered yesterday or day before.

There was a toad-stool tied to the knife-handle, on which the following inscription was written—

*"Let all those who are going to vote against Slavery in
Kanzas, take Warning!"*

We went to the nearest house—which was about a mile and a half, and got some help and some tools, and buried him. He was a stranger to all of us except Mr. Moore, who says he (the murdered man) had been boarding at his house eleven or twelve days. His name was LABAN PARKER, and he came from Cleveland. He had repeatedly said, at the boarding house, that he “did not intend to resort to force, but so far as his influence at the polls went, he was going to use it for making Kansas a free State.”

A company of armed men from South Carolina have been staying around Tecumseh three or four days. A squad of them were down this road yesterday and day before.

We don't any of us know where his relatives live, but among the papers in his pocket we find a letter from you, written (to him) on the 6th of May, and that is the reason why we direct this letter to you.

MARTIN RULEY,
F. E. MOORE,
FREDERICK ROOKS,
of Lane county, Ohio.

To W. G. SHERWIN, Dayton, Ohio.

Pretended Laws, passed by the Bogus Legislature of Kanzas.

Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape.

Imposing penalty of death for circulating or printing publications calculated to incite slaves to insurrection.

Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape from any State and take refuge in the Territory.

Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for harboring fugitive slaves.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment for aiding a fugitive slave to escape from the custody of an officer.

Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for writing, printing or circulating any thing against Slavery.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard labor for *saying* that persons have not a right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Disqualifying all from sitting as Jurors who do not admit the right to hold slaves in the territory.

Disqualifying all as voters who do not swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law.

Admitting any one to vote on payment of \$1, no matter if they set foot in the Territory only ten minutes before, who will swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska Bill.

Appointing Missourians to be town and county officers for six years to come.

Re-enacting the Slave Laws of Missouri, *en masse*, adding that where the word *State* occurs in them, it shall be construed to mean ‘Territory.’

Views of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen'r,

As expressed in a Letter declining an invitation to attend the Annual Unitarian Festival in Boston, in 1856.

E. R. HOAR, Esq. :—Sir : I have received your letter inviting me to attend the Unitarian Festival, and expressing the gratification it would give you “to see and hear me on that occasion.” It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, did not the very tenor of your letter preclude me from it. I perceive that should I attend *a speech* will be expected from me. But, sir, it would be impossible for me to utter my opinion on the subjects with which my heart is full, without crossing the policy of some, offending the prejudices of others, and making, perhaps, the whole company apprehend that I had arrived at that period of second childhood which is sometimes incident to old age.

My mind is in no state to receive pleasure from social scenes and friendly intercourse. I can think or speak of nothing but the outrages of slaveholders at Kanzas and slaveholders at Washington—outrages which, if not met in the spirit of our fathers of the Revolution, (and I see no sign that they will be)—our liberties are but a name, and our Union proves a curse. These outrages constitute a series of iniquitously contrived, well connected, compact tissues, of which the Fugitive Slave Law was the first, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the second ; the invasion of Kanzas and the taking the ballot boxes by storm by a mob of slaveholders, the third ; the encouragement of this sacrilegious *Foray* against the right of free suffrage, and the ultimate support of it, by the National Executive and military arm, the fourth. The hostile irruption of two members of Congress, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, openly armed with deadly bludgeons, and, probably, secretly, according to the habits of their creed, with bowie knives and revolvers, and these prostrating on the floor with their bludgeons a Senator of the United States, sitting peaceably in his seat, unconscious of danger, and, from his position, incapable of defence, inflicting on him blows until he sank, senseless, under them, and which, if they do not prove mortal, it was not from want of malignant intent in the cowardly assassins—and all this for words publicly spoken in the Senate, in the course of debate, allowed by the presiding officer to be spoken, and *exceeding not one hair's breadth, any line of truth or duty!!!* This is the fifth, and the climax of this series of outrages, unparalleled, nefarious and brutal.

Such are the facts,—such are the outrages, a series of them, which ought to ring through every city and field, through every palace and cottage, of the Free States ; which ought to fly, like the fiery cross on the highlands of Scotland, over the mountains and through the valleys of the Free States, startling the sleeping, rousing the thoughtless, uniting the free clans, and enkindling whatever glimmering spark yet remains of the feeling and spirit, which in former times entitled the inhabitants of the Free States to the character of patriots, and fearless far-seeing statesmen.



But, alas! I see no principle of vitality in what is called Freedom in these times. I see divisions enough, and parties enough. I see every *whim* setting up for itself, and calling and expecting all the rest of the world to follow in its train. But of a thoughtful, concentrated, determined principle of united action, united to the occasion, which spurning the desire of place, and the hope of emolument, and the hankering for office, and actuated solely for the advance of public good and general welfare, I see nothing. The palsy of death rests on the spirit of Freedom in the so-called "Free States."

In my opinion, it is time to speak on the house-top what every man who is worthy of the name of freeman utters in his chamber and feels in his heart. By a series of corruption, intrigue and cunning, bribing the high by appointments of State, the low by the hope of emoluments, playing between the parties of the Free States, and counteracting one by the other, by flattering the vain, paying the mean, and rewarding the subservient, the slaveholders have, in the course of fifty years, *usurped* the whole constitutional powers of the Union, have possessed themselves of the Executive Chair, of the Halls of Congress, of the National Courts of Justice, and of the military arm, leaving nothing of hope to the spirit of Freedom in the Free States, but public speech in the legislature and the ballot-box. The one a slaveholder's mob is crushing in Kanzas, the other a deputation from the slaveholders of the House of Representatives have attempted to crush by a slaveholder's bludgeon. My heart is too full. If I should pour forth all that is in it, both paper and time would fail me.

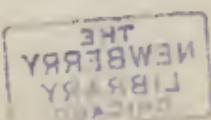
Truly I am yours,
Quincy, Mass., May 27, 1856.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

The Way Ladies are Treated by the "Chivalry"!

A letter from Mr. Lines, founder of the New Haven Colony in Kansas, dated Lawrence, August 22, 1856, gives the following details of an outrage which has excited deep feeling there, and we think it will every where:—

"This morning a lady just arrived in town from Waukarusa, having been sent for to minister to her son who lost an arm in the attack upon Titus, reports that a widow woman residing in the family of a Free State man who had been charged with communicating information in reference to the murderer of Hoyt—in stepping out of the house after the family had retired, was seized by four men in disguise, immediately gagged, taken some distance into a ravine, stripped of *all* her clothing, her hands and feet fastened, her tongue drawn out, a string tied about it and sooured around her neck, and she so left. Contrary, however, to their intentions, she succeeded in reaching the house, and by means of thumping her head against the window, aroused the family and effected a release from the dreadful condition in which she had been left."



Letter from H. M. Simpson, to A. A. Lawrence, Esq.

THE WORST KANZAS REPORTS CONFIRMED.

We have obtained permission, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) to print the subjoined letter, *with the names* of the writer and the gentleman to whom it is addressed,* with the design of showing by unimpeachable testimony the truth of the present state of affairs in Kanzas. Mr. Lawrence tells us that his correspondent is "*as reliable a man as ever lived,*"—one with whom he has had business transactions for several years.

This letter and many others of a similar tenor, show what is the present disposition of the Federal Government in ordering fresh troops to Kanzas to put down "insurrection" and to save the capital of the State (Lecompton) from "destruction." As to the latter, it could have been taken and burnt by the Free State men any time during the past month, (August,) if they were really desirous of "destroying" it, and of emulating the laurels which Franklin Pierce's administration won by the burning of Greystown! Lecompton now contains less than twenty buildings of an average value of about \$200 each. But the Free State men entertain no such plans of aggressive operations. Their policy is defensive: the preservation of themselves, their wives, daughters and children, and the protection of their property.

We present this letter as testimony which must be satisfactory to those who are not already determined not to hear the truth, and to treat slightly the state of affairs in Kanzas.

We ask attention also to the fact that the benefit derived from the relief contributed at the North, is acknowledged in this as it has been in numerous other letters:—

LAWRENCE, KANZAS, Aug. 27, 1856.

A. A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston:—Dear Sir: Knowing the interest you feel in the cause of Kanzas, I have concluded to trouble you with another letter.

Long before you receive this, you will learn of the new turn which events have taken in Kanzas. I am anxious that our friends at the East should know that the attacks we have recently made upon our enemy were not unprovoked. We remained passive until the only alternatives were, active resistance, or expulsion from the Territory. The foe was surrounding us on all sides. At Hickory Point, Franklin, Washington Creek, Lecompton and other places, they had constructed formidable forts, assembled large bodies of men, and collected arms and provisions. It was evident that their plans contemplated nothing short of our extermination. Robberies became frequent, and several bloody murders were committed. Property was valueless, and life became insecure. In this state of things, the Free State men resolved to fight, although the odds appeared to be against them. When news reached this place of the bru-

tal murder of Hoyt, the people could be restrained no longer. Hence the attack upon Franklin. We endured the assaults of the foe until it was necessary to strike a blow in order to escape annihilation.

The recent events were not the result of the arrival of Lane, or his company. Only one of his company was in the party which attacked Franklin. The party was composed of the merchants, physicians, mechanics and laborers of Lawrence, together with some of the principal citizens of Franklin. I wish it to be understood at the North that we stand upon the defensive. We do not imitate our enemies in the outrages which they are committing.

~~¶~~ While one of our party was engaged about his business a short time since, he was murdered, *and scalped while his pulse yet throbbed!*

~~¶~~ A woman at Bloomington, who is an active Free State lady, was seized a few nights since by four Missourians, *gagged, bound hand and foot, dragged from her house, and then horribly violated!* SHE WILL SURVIVE BUT A FEW DAYS !

Our men are sometimes terribly inflamed when they hear of such transactions, but thus far they have done themselves infinite credit by refusing to imitate the atrocities of the ruffians. I mention these things as an excuse for the boldness of the measures we have adopted, if any extenuation is needed. I could name twenty events which have recently happened, not a whit less atrocious than the above.

Do not imagine that our cause is hopeless. The Slave State men, wearied with the excitement, are leaving in large numbers. I do not think there are six hundred pro-slavery settlers at present in this territory, and the number is becoming every day less. All our troubles are caused by invasion from Missouri.

My brother wishes me to inform you that he was at the camp yesterday, and conversed with the prisoners. He left thirty-five dollars with them—enough for their present wants. He has a large number of drafts on hand, which he has not been able to obtain the money upon. As soon as they are cashed, he will attend further to your wishes.

The people here are greatly obliged to their Northern friends for the assistance which they are rendering. This relief is most opportune, and has put an entirely different face upon affairs.

I have penned this amidst the greatest excitement, but have no time to re-write it. Most truly your obedient servant,

H. M. SIMPSON.

Preston S. Brooks, the Assassin, thus enlightens the people of Columbia, S. C., on their political duty :—

"Soon, said he, the great question of the Presidency would be settled, and if, on the second Monday of November next, it shall be found that Fremont is elected, he thought our course was plain. It was his deliberate opinion, that we should then, on the 4th of March next, march to Washington, seize the archives and the treasury of the Government, and leave the consequences to God."

Brooks very happily combines the freebooter with the bully.

Statement of Mr. Berry, of Michigan.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 2, 1856. }
On board steamboat Emma. }

The undersigned, a resident of Branch County, Michigan, being in Nebraska on business, took the steamer Emma at Omaha City, for home. On the way down the Missouri river, the boat stopped at this place this morning about 8 o'clock.

The first thing that attracted our attention was the burning of several buildings in Leavenworth. On going into the town men in arms were patrolling the streets; the "doggeries" and "rum-holes" were all open, and whiskey dealt out from them in abundance. The cry, "Come and drink, and then give them hell!" was frequently heard issuing from these breathing holes of the *pit*. Phillips' office had already been attacked, and three Free State and one Pro-Slavery man killed. One of the ruffians informed me that the reason why they attacked Phillips' office was that they saw guns in the window, and its inmates refused to give them up on demand. They then fired at random into the building, killing three men instantly, and severely and probably mortally wounding another. The ruffians then took Phillips' library from the office, carried into the street, and left it without protection. The building with its contents was consumed by fire. Two others were also burned. Three other buildings were set on fire, but not consumed. The dead bodies were lying in the streets, and the Missourians gazing at them with as much apparent satisfaction, as if they had been the carcasses of so many elk. The mob then drummed up their forces, foot and horse, to the number of 800 or 1000 men. Capt. Emory commanded. He issued his orders to the effect that every Free State man must either leave or be killed. This motley collection then paraded on the shore in front of the Emma, and Captain Emory commanded the captain of the steamer to keep his boat fastened until he gave orders to move. The army (1) then commenced making prisoners of the Free State men, and driving them at the point of the bayonet on the boat.

Merchants, mechanics, farmers, bankers, their wives and children were driven like cattle from their homes, simply because they could not worship at the shrine of Slavery. Dr. Norton was one of this number. He is a merchant of Leavenworth, and had in his store \$10,000 worth of goods. The ruffians did not give him time to lock his store or secure his money. After seeing the doctor safely on board the Emma, and a guard placed over him, his sick wife and seven children (one of whom was also sick) were sent for and escorted with United States muskets and revolvers to the boat. In the same manner Mr. McCrackin, also a merchant with a stock of goods worth \$10,000 of his own, and the same amount in his warehouse, for merchants in Lawrence, was taken from his store without a moment's notice, and driven on board. A dray was sent for his wife and children, with an escort of three armed Missourians — McCrackin, although rich, had not the means to pay his passage to St.

Louis. Before the boat started he sent a messenger to a Pro Slavery man by the name of Russell, who had made \$300,000 by Government contracts this year, to borrow \$50, and received for answer, "that he had no money for such G—d d—d black-hearted rascals." Mr. Bailey, a banker of Leavenworth, was seized in his office and hurried away, without time to close his doors or secure his effects. A gentleman and his wife were seized in the same manner, when it was known that the lady had been confined only two days before. One lady was brought in on a couch and put into a berth, which she did not leave until the boat arrived at St. Louis. Others, to the number of 100, were seized without notice and hurried, without means, to the boat, and commanded under penalty of death, to leave the Territory and never return. Not a Free State man was left in Leavenworth. One house was shot into, and a child four years old killed. When the infuriated mob had glutted their vengeance, the boat was ordered to leave. A guard, however, was left on board, to see that none were permitted to land at any point where they could return to Kanzas.

Dr. Rankin of Leavenworth, formerly of St. Louis, told the writer that they (the Missourians) were bound to drive every Free State man out of Kanzas or kill them. After the slaughter at Leavenworth, this same Dr. Rankin coolly told some of his subordinates to go and procure some coffins and bury the dead bodies of the Free State men by the river, and the Pro-Slavery men in Pilot Knob Cemetery, the city burying-ground.

This is a plain narrative of events, nearly all of which transpired under my own observation. Those things which I did not personally witness I had from undeniable authority. They are all susceptible of proof.

E. G. BERRY.

A Gem!.....From Speech of A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Passage of the Nebraska Bill.

" Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor on the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but have NEVER performed. You have always caved in, and you will again. You are a mouthing white-livered set. Of course you will oppose : we expect that : but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we don't care for your railing. You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of heaven into hell. They set up a howl of discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You MUST submit to the YOKE, but don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but times are changed! * * * You went a wooling, and have come home fleeced! Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face! Don't resist. You will only be lashed into obedience!"

